## PRETTY GIRL CONDUCTORS.

Lagies of the nignest social position and great wealth are commonly found among the penitentes, as well as young girls of beauty and winning warde. Even the wives of meant and winning area. Even the wives of meant and winning area. Even the wives of meant and winning area. Even the wives of meant and the method of securing absolution is quite fashionable.

Those souls that cannot be purged by this penitential dress retire to a convent in the outskirts of the city called the Convent of the Penitents. Where they scourge themselves which penitents, where they scourge themselves which mentify the flosh with sackciorth sleep in the second of the summer when people years are seen the second of the summer when people second of the summer s

gress who voted for the statute, and directing that a similar penalty be visited upon every communicant who obeyed it and neglected to recognize the Church as the only authority competent to solemnize marriage vows.

This brought matters to a crisis. On the one hand, the State declared all marriages not under the civil law illegal, and their issue illegitimate, refusing to recognize rites performed by the priests. On the other, those who obey the law are excommunicated from the Church, and their cohabitation forbidden by the highest ecclesiastical authority. Thus matrimony is practically forbidden, and those who choose to enter it have their choice between arrest and excommunication. A young member of Congress, a man of gifts and influence, who stands as one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and who youted and argued for civil marriage, is engaged to the daughter of a wealthy merchant with proud lineage and aristocratic connections. He is willing to accept the civil authority, which he helped to create, and she and her father are also willing, but her mother is a devout churchwoman, and cannot regard marriage as sacred without the blessing of a priest. She favors the alliance, but insists that the Church shall be recognized. The Blahop declines to cermit the ceremony unless the young man shall go to the confessional and retract his political record, with a vow to hereafter remain steadfast to the Church. This he refuses to do. The couple will go to Europe or the States and there have the ceremony performed. A remarkable case recently occurred at the neighboring city of Concepcion. A young couple in similar circumstances were married according to the civil law, with the consent of their parenta. Their social and political prominence made the affair conspicuous, particularly as it was the first wedding in high life, in all that country, where the representative of their parenta.

nounced as of English origin, and a part of its plant was to be a small steamer, the economical function of which would be to bring down supplies from Para. Our business man was to command the supply steamer.

With these arrangements made, our plan of operations was safe and simple. I was to bring out the pirate ship from Glasgdw, clearing regularly for Rio de Janeiro, and announcing that she would there be used in the constwise trade. Once at sea I was to hold up and clean out as many trans-Atlantic steamers as luck would permit and safety allow. Some small attempts at disguising our vessel were to be made, but we fancied that not much in this line would be necessary. The odds would be tremendously in our favor. Having as much gold on board as we could safely take, we were to head again on our regular course; and we were to make some effort to speak a few north-bound vessels in the latitude of the West Indies, that we might be reported, "aftor repairing damages to machinery," as on our true course, a good way south of where our piracies had been committed. Off the mouth of the Parnaiba the supply steamer from the mines was to meet us, and our transure and crew were to be transferred to her and our vessel sunk. As the steamer would have been bought for service in foreign waters, and her papers made out to fictitious names, we did not believe that there ever would be inquiry made concerning her.

When the gold arrived at the mines, Caceres was to reduce it and run it with powdered quartz in the amalgamators; and when this process was completed, we safely could ship it for sale in sither London or New York.

Moreover, as Caceres very sensibly suggested, such an outfit would give the mines a world-wide reputation, and when the railroad people found what he was up to he had to not partice. Caceres went into business a little later on his own account, and when the railroad people found what he was up to he had to have the country in a hurry. Before he left he went through the young fellow from Ithaca for all he had

The Christian Dectrine of the Future State. There is a heaven and a hell after death. I There is a heaven and a hell after death. I have stood by the deathled of a Christian, a friend of God, and inquired how he felt. The answer was: "Hap py, happy." All within was calm, and before him all appeared bright. His eyes were filled with holy lustre and his "tongue with holy rapture." He had a foretaste of Paradise before he got there. (Luke xxiii., 43) Again, I have been with sundry wicked mee, rich and poor, who were about to dis, and when I asked how they felt their answers were: "Bad, very had." Once acrual stave dealer told me in his dying hour: "I feel as if a mountain was chained to my soul—what trouble is in me—all its dark and uncertain before me. I never prayed—I wish I had—I wish I could—I am not prepared to dis—I won't die." But, alas, he died, and want to his own place." This poor man had a foretasts of hell before he got there.

tasts of hell before he got there.

My advice to my fellow men is to try to love God
above all earthly objects. He His friends here, and you
will assuredly enjoy His friendship hereafter. Heaven, with all its glory, will be yours; but all who are "world-y wise," and are now prying into "secret things," will, after death, sink lower than the grave, and "Sud out"

the hell they are now inquiring after.

WE Scorr Downey, Minister of the Gospel.

A Model Journalist.

From the Frankfort Indianian. H. J. McShaehy of the Logansport Chronicle is an accomplished musician, playing the plano, violin, cernst, fute, and other instruments with the ability of an expert. He does not touch interleating inquers, and never uses tebesce in any form.

RICH MINES IN THE DESERT.

PRETTY GIRL CONDUCTORS

THE SUN, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1885.—TWEE

THE SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 18

seemed to be an abundance of the white metal, but that he had attached no importance to the discovery. By computing the number of miles probably travelled by the unfortunate men oach day with the himself of the provided and the state of th

the place. The Irishman quietly got together an outfit, and he and the Indian struck out on

and throwing away as worthless mineral worth thousands of dollars in a vain search for something else. The ledge was immediately located and work commenced. The entire country was soon thronged by prospectors, and many rich mines were developed. The lucky fluder was, as is often the case, not suffered to remain in undisputed possession of his mine, but suit was instituted by the heirs of the supposedly dead Lee to obtain possession of the claim. As there was no nositive proof of the old man's death, however, the suit did not prosper. As a result of the lucky flud a town has sorung up, many mines employing hundreds of men have been opened, and the following lines, found in a column of mining notes in a local paper in relation to the mill put up for working the ore of the mine so extraordinarily found, tell the tale:

The Luckyman mill at Calico is running night and day

The Luckyman mill at Calico is running night and day and turning out an average of \$50,000 a month in silver THE SEA FULL OF WHALES.

Their Reappearance Along the Count Since Keresene Replaced Whale Oil. In South street, not very far below Bur-

ling slip, a sign over a narrow entry leading to the second story of the building informs the people that complete outfits for whalers can be purchased up stairs. The old man who leaned restfully against the door frame at the street entrance yesterday said:

"The business is not what it used to be: but since kerosene has had such a run the whales since kerosene has had such a run the whales have had a rest of about twenty-five or thirty years, and more of them have been seen along the Atlantic coast in the last year than for many years before. Every one has read about those captured off Amagansett this spring. Three others have been seen off that coast withina year. At Boothbay, Me, so many whales have been captured that works for trying out the oil and making the rest of the carcasses into fertilizers have been established.

"They use steam tugs for hunting the whale there, and shoot the fish with a shell from a gun made for the purpose. It makes me sick to hear of killing a whale in that way: there's no sport in it. I don't know exactly how many they've captured there this year allogether, but twenty-seven had been cut un the last I heard. These whales produce from forty to fifty barrels of oil and 700 pounds of bone each, while the carcass, which will weigh as much as sixty tons, will make enough fertilizer for an eighty-acre farm. The two Amagansett wholes tried out 100 barrels of oil and 1,393 bounds of bone.

"It would probably pay to cruise in the North atlantic for whales with a small schooner, such as was supployed in the early days of the business. Last year Capt. Young of the schooner M. B. Miller, in a passage from Savannah to this port, was surrounded by a school numbering over fifty. He could have captured half a dozno of them early if he had had the tools. The corest steamers frequently pass them: in fact, a whale is such a common sight that no mention of it is made in the logs of vessels." have had a rest of about twenty-five or thirty

## To Cure Malaria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is a remedy for malaria which has, to my knowledge, been effective in over 1.000 cases, and has never failed when aken according to the directions. Quining fails only when it is not properly taken. This prescription is as when it is not properly taken. This prescription is as valuable as Tus Sus's famous cholera remedy:

Suiphate of quima, twelve craims: aromatic sulphuric acid, twenty four drops: syrup, half an ounce; peppermini water, one ounce. A teaspoonful an hour, or at blespoonful every two hours, during the intermission of the chill and fever should be taken. Any acidulated drinks, such as lemonale, or vinegar and water, awestened, may be taken freely at all times, and will greatly praintie the action of the medicine.

Kanwar, N. J.

The District Attorney and Jury Pixers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are TO THE FORTOR OF THE SUN-SIT: You are made aware that we have jury fixers. How long have we had them and who employs them? What compensation do they receive? As District Attorney Martine does not try any cases, would it not be well for him to devote his time and attention to this class of scoundrels who are called jury lixers and the lawyers who employ them? I think it is a discrate for any man to be on a jury who is constantly under the surveillance of a detective. Some public officials are certainly dereign in their duty.

Stient "h"-Accent on Second Syllable. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How is sarthold pronounced?
JERRY CITY, June 24.

2.7

THE NEW ORLEANS NEGROES SINGULAR CHANGES IN CUSTOMS AND CHARACTER.

ince the War Blacks are Grawing Blacker but They Are No Longer Negroes-The Secret in the Meened of Births.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20 .- One-quarter, or sixty thousand, of the population of New Orleans are what are improperly styled colored people—a misnomer of comparatively recent origin. Formerly the population was livided into whites, blacks, and colored, the latter being the mixed breeds; and this distinction is still preserved in the West Indies. The word black, however, is not employed now in the South once in a hundred times; darky very common thirty years ago, is obsolete Even negro is going out of fashion, in favor of colored people, a term specially gratifying to the negro himself, whether full blood or mulatto, and one which he always uses when speaking of himself. It is safe to predict that negro will be obsolete in the South in twenty years: and we may see the African-American figuring in the census of 1890, certainly in that of 1900, as colored, although in that of 1880 he

was negro, and in that of 1830 black. Among the colored population of New Orleans there is so great a variety of grades and divisions, such as mulattoes, quadroons, octo-roons, griffes, métifs, &c., of mixed white, black, gypsy, and Indian blood, that the combined French and English languages do not contain enough names for the different grades of color. Nowhere else in the world does such a mixed population exist; nowhere else can the prob lem resulting from the presence of this third and mixed race be better studied than here.

Before the war New Orleans threatened to become a negro city, the capital of the free col ored population of the South. [The whites were in a minority, and of the negroes a great majority were free men and women of color, ranging from quadroons up to white negroes, or those colored only by tradition. Here, more than in Boston or any Abolition centre, did they snicy freedom. They had their society. they enjoy freedom. They had their society, their clubs, their dances, their tier at the opera. They had their military companies, who fought with Jackson at Chalmette, and who, later on, offered their services to the Confederate Government, denouncingin vigorous terms "the Abolitionist Yankees." Many of them voted by common consent, aithough the law did not allow it: and finally they had their slaves, and were not very good masters.

So rapidly did this class increase, more rapidly than either whites or slaves, that the Southern slaveholders, in the decades just before the war, became alarmed and legislated against enfranchisement. Yet, despite this, the freed people of color continued a large and important element of the population. Every traveller noticed them and paid a deserved tribute to the grace, beauty, and accomplishment of the octoroon girl. Like the hetairai of Greece, their future depended on attracting the protection and support of some white man, and becoming his mistress, or place as it was more politely termed. The girl must play well, sing well, be always good natured, must be a perfect cook and housekeeper, economical, and clean, to hold her man, as this partner for life was frequently called.

At one of the arsenals of a crack militia company of this city, some months ago, a number of young men were discussing their ages, upon which several bets were made. In order to fully establish their years the entire party went to the office of the Recorder of Births and Deaths to look over the dusty files there.

"I was born Oct, 13, 1856," Corporal John Chase, son of Charles Egbert Chase and Marie Josephine, f. w. c. (free woman of volor) their clubs, their dances, their tier at the

John Chase, son of Charles Egbert Chase and Marie osephine, f. w. c. (free woman of color.)

Josephine, f. w. c. (free woman of color.)

No one but a young man born in the South, with all the projutice of race or greatered there, with all the projutice of race or greatered the world the secret against all goesip and seandal, and here it was betrayed not to himself alone, but to all his friends and broke of his engagement with his sweetheart, and went to Colorado. What his fate has been there no one in Louisians knows.

Droke of his engagement with his sweetheart, and went to Colorado. What his fate has been there no one in Louisians knows.

Here there is the colorado of the city, during the days of reconstruction, a young man of New Orieans brith. But Spanish paronage, who, participated in all its iniquities. The Third is the largest negro ward in the city, and its leopublican voters always drew the color line and down. Claric would have stood amail chance with them had he not been a very shrewd coliving for free friends, it was issued on his own fored blood running in his veits. To the doubting darkies he pointed out his aged mother, whose dark Soanish color and West indian. Fortunately, for him, the old lady spoke Scanish alone. Had she understood the charge her son made against her a terribic outburst would have been faller from the color and west indian. It used to be a favorite falbe here that the cross between the white and contain this utterly false and unfounded assertion. There is accross a book swritten on the substant alone in the colored descent, but the duranters were perfect blondes, Sound eight or respectably young white nan of the substant affician ancestors. There is accross a book swritten on the substant alone in the third of court hydrogeneous the contain this utterly false and unfounded assertion. On the other hand, no attention has ever been called to the fact that persons, appropriate of the form of the

so strong that the trades unions have been compelled to recognize them. It would turn gray the old ante-bellum leaders to see the trade procession here, the colored unions as numerous as the white, the two races marching together side by side, bound by the brother-hood of labor. The distinction between the two races is now confined to a very few points. The negre cannot eat or drink with the white man; cannot occupy the same hotel or sleeping car. The Exposition played havoe with the former prejudices. There was some little attempt to draw the color line, and a special restaurant was established for the negroes. The white people crowded into it, and in a short time, what with the Mexicans, Araba, and Hawaiians, owen the most acute Orieniast could not distinguish the colors. The old prejudice was dropped: the negroes went everywhere, and found not the slightest distinction made on account of race or color. It was almost a revolutionary change; but it remains to be seen whether it will make a permanent impression on New Orleans.

LIVING PICTURES OF GREAT MEN. Unknown Connecticut Yankees who Resem

ble Presidents and Senators. Among Gen. Garfield's intimate friends in Washington were a young Ohio man who was proud of the resemblance between his physique and features and those of Garfield.

'Yes," he would say, "people tell me that I look very much like the General." When Garfield was told of it he laughed, and said: "Yes, I have heard so, but, strangely enough, nobody ever told me that I looked like him, though they say he looks like me." There are to be found here and there

throughout the country obscure men whose countenances strikingly suggest that of some one of our noted public men, but it would be hard to find a community where so many counterfeits of all types of men of prominence are to be found as in Connecticut. This is the nore remarkable when we remember that the genuine Connecticut Yankee is believed to have his nativity and his generations of Puritan blood as emphatically marked in his features as the most impulsive Latin or trascible Colt. Yet some of these resemblances are so striking that it almost seems as though there must be near ties of blood to account for them. Cortainly they show that in this rural community. where people have lived with but comparatively little intercourse with the great world.

tively little intercourse with the groat word, there may be found types of almost all kinds. There are men to be found everywhere who are said to resemble liaine. The abaurd arientatures that were displayed hast fall as his the control of the con

Frightened to Beath.

From the Hudson Republican. From the Hulton Republican.

Last Saturday evening as a number of men were passing the home of John II. Swarts, about two miles east of Einaville, Columbia county, they came mon two children, both danginers of Mr. Swarts, while at play. One of the party, against the remonstrance of others, thusking to scare the girls, threw a large stone, at the same time calling after them in some hidrons manner. The children metantity started up and ran. The children metantity started up and ran. The remailest, named clore, about 6 years of age, ran out 6 few steps and fell. Upon examination she was found to be dead—frightened to death.

From the Leary Courier.

Ed Perry, son of our esteemed friend, Judge Ed Perry, son of our esteement friend, Julius John O. Ferry of Baker, comes to the front this week with an account of the killing of the champion rattle-snake. The snake was seven feet long, with unretendent rattles and four buttons. Anylondy who can least Ed Perry on a snake story is emitted to the 'bine rision.' Ed no doubt mistook some of the young rattles for buttons. A rattlessake never uses but one button, and his wife never is troubled about sewing that on.

MAYOR LOW'S LONG SWIM HE COMES NEAR BEING SHOT IN MIS TAKE FOR A SEA SERPENT.

Benting his Secretary in a Six-mile Back from Oyster Bay to Jonkins Van Schalek's Cottage—Mr. Van Schalek Gets Out his Rifle and Stalks the Strange Visitors. Mr. Jenkins Van Schalek, Bridge Trustee,

and ex-Alderman of Brooklyn, sat on the plazza of his summer cottage at Cold Spring

Harbor, on the north side of Long Island, last Wednesday afternoon, looking out over the calm water, and pensively smoking a cigar. The sky was clear, the temperature was just right, and the breeze that blew over the harbor vas laden with perfume from the woods and fleids and ozone from the ocean. Mr. Van Schaick blew the smoke of his cigar away in fanciful rings, and filled his lungs with the fresh air. He stretched his limbs out on his recilining chair, and was about to fall into a nap, when something in the water arrested his attention. It was so far away that it would have escaped the eye of any one but an experienced sportsman, but Mr. Van Schaick's attention was attracted by it immediately. After gazing intently for a few minutes and assuring himself that the thing was alive, that it was round and black above and white beneath, and that it looked very much like the head of a marine monster, he ran into his sottage and got a repeating rife. Then he sat down to swait developments. He could perceive in a very little time that the mysterious animal was holding a S. S. E. course, which would bring it very close to his cottage. He then slipped into his house and out at the back door, whence he crawled cautiously through shrubbery to the high sandy promentory behind which his cottage is sheltered. Lying out on the point here, he was able to observe the creature much more distinctly than before. Several times he saw its body rise, a little out of the water, and he judged from the red and black rings encircing it that he was going to be honoradwith a visit from the sea serpent. With great anxiety he awaited its approach. In a little while the creature was within about half a mile of the shore, and the watcher could see that its mode of swimming was different from that of most serpents. The head was carried low and the motion was not undulating, but horizontal. This puzzled Mr. Van Schaick, but the gorgeousness of coloring precluded the thought that it was anything but a sea serpent.

Presently, to his surprise, Mr. Van Schaick perceived another similar creature two or three hundred yards behind the lirst, and following in its wake. He examined his rifle and fixed the gauge at 500 yards. Nearor and nearer the strange swimmers came, and the closer they conting out the fast-approaching visitors with an 1-dont-allow-any-tresnassers-here expression. His secrity of countenance was totally lost on the swimmers fresh air. He stretched his limbs out on his reclining chair, and was about to fall into a nap, when something in the water

"No, crossed the neck."
"Did, hey. Do you know how far it is?"

"No, crossed the nock."

"Did hey. Do you know how far it is?"

"No!"

"Just six miles and 150 yards. Eph Rogers measured the distance from your cottage to mine on the map the other day."

The visitors had some of Mr. Van Schaick's cigars and something from his cupboard. They sat taking for half an hour, but Mr. Van Schaick avoided all mention of how he had staked them for sea serpents. Finally the swimmers took to the water again and they passed out of sight, with the Mayor far in the lead, breasting Cold Spring Harbor as gallanty as Ulysses did the Moditerranean. They raced back over the course they had come, namely, two miles of swimming to Lloyd's Neck, then a walk of 100 yards over sand, and after that a swim of four miles to the Mayor's cottage on the beach at Oyster Bay. The Mayor led his secretary in by ten minutes.

This is the longost swim Mayor Low and Mr. Allen have yet taken together. Mr. Allen used to glory in his ability to beat any amateur swimmer in Brooklyn until two years ago, when he went swimming with the Mayor at Manhattan Beach. Mr. Allen challenged Mr. Low to race to a float half a mile out. They raced, and the Mayor came in 200 yards shead. Since that time the two have performed some big swimming feats together in their own quiet way, and since Mr. Low to race to a float half a mile out. They raced end the Mayor came in 200 yards shead. Since that time the two have performed some big swimming feats together in their own quiet way, and since Mr. Low rented his cottage on Oyster Bay beach three weeks ago, and made a practice of running down to it every evening after his business in the city was over, he has frequently invited Mr. Alien to come down and swim with him. Annoyed at being so frequently beaten, the latter thought he would builf the Mayor by proposing to swim over and visit Mr. Van Schaick. Greatly to his astonishment the Mayor promptly took him up.

visit Mr. Van Schnie't. Greatly to his astonishment the Mayor ironnelly took him up.
Neither of the swimmers experienced any
bad results from their long race, and both were
at the Brooklyn Chri Hall the next day, looking
as bright as ever. The Mayor is known as an
athlete among his friends, but his latest perfermance boats all that he has done before.
When he was a student in Columbia College he
used to walk over from Brooklyn every day,
and this so impressed his fellow students that
they persuaded him to put himself in the hands
of the college trainers. As a walker, however,
he was not great. He had plenty of endurance,
but little speed. but little speed.

THE SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUSTS. How They Shake Off the Old Body and Pat On the New.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: NOW that the seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Central Park, such of your readers as cultivate natural history may find great interest in watching them extricate themselves from the horny shell in which they have passed the long period of their imprisonment under ground.

I have just come from a visit to the beautiful Chester valley, Pennsylvania, where they have come by hundreds of thousands, making the air vocal for miles around. We collected a large quantity, put them in a glass dish with sloping sides, and watched the whole process, it was a very curious lesson to study their mode of action. They had already worked their way out of the ground as a sort of wingless beetle, and seemed at liest rather ternid, as if resting for a little while from the exertion. When undisturbed in the woods, at this stage, they would seek a list of wood—the bough of a low shrub, a log, or a fence—and, catching it by their horny legs, suspend themselves, head downward. The sloping sides and simpery bottom of the dish did not afford them the support their instinct domanded. They crawled over each other, and, in tumbling about, damaged themselves materially. Even under the best circumstances this takes place, and scores die in a mained condition, though the remaining number is so large that the loss of a few hundreds or thousands is unperceived.

The novel conditions, however, did not prevent the wonderful process, and a large circle sat round the table watching each step with intense linerest.

First the skin of the back would split just below the head; and very gradually the whole body would come out. When suspended by their legs the weight of the head would aid and expedite their exit. There was no struggling; an occasional slight shiver wend press over them, but the motion was so slow that you scarcely remarked it. There may have been some wriggling, but too manute to be detected by the naked eye. Everything was most exquisitely arranged and the manner in which the large which were thin, him, and white like bits of thread. The body was of a junky white, file a chestion tworms, and as sort and pulpy, and thereves a corai rod. The air quickly gave them strength and consistency, and inhered was something in the air which was scarcely a sound, only an ina period of their imprisonment under ground. I have just come from a visit to the beautiful Chester valley, Pennsylvania, where they have